

DAILY—EXCEPT SUNDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.  
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FOR PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

INDIANA and New York are expecting to decide on next Tuesday who shall be the Republican candidate for president of the United States. Altogether by accident, those states which have often held the balance of power in many momentous political contests, will express their presidential preferences on the same day, Tuesday, March 26, and now that North Dakota has spoken, all eyes are on the Hoosier and Empire states.

At Indianapolis will be gathered representative Republican leaders from all sections of the state, while in New York the verdict will be reported by primaries in which from indications, President TAFT will have altogether the best of it. New York is entitled to ninety delegates in the national convention. The prospect is that eighty of them will be for President TAFT; in other words, that Colonel ROOSEVELT will lose eight-ninths of the delegates from his own state. Under ordinary circumstances it would be difficult for a candidate for president to survive such a blow.

The Indiana state convention is expected to

instruct the delegates-at-large for TAFT, and it is now confidently predicted in administration circles that the President will have at least twenty-six of the thirty delegates from Indiana.

According to the prevailing view here the verdicts of Indiana and New York will be so significant, so decisive, that by April 1st there will be practically nobody in the running except President TAFT. To use a common expression, Washington expects the bottom to drop out of the Roosevelt boom as soon as Indiana and New York are heard from.

Many are predicting that Colonel ROOSEVELT will prove a game loser and will retire from the race with a frank acknowledgment that President TAFT has the votes.—Washington Cor. Commercial Tribune.

It is rather difficult for the followers of Judge O'REAR in his campaign for Governor last year not to feel keenly the position he takes for Colonel ROOSEVELT this year. We quote the following from Judge O'REAR's speech at Campbell'sville last June just prior to the State convention, and submit it without comment to the Republicans of the county:

"The president is the ideal progressive Republican, as he stands for correction of concrete existing evils by wise and safe legislation, and I am a similar progressive. The Republican State Convention that nominates me for Governor will declare for him for renomination. Nor am I a recent convert, driven by the exigencies of desperation, I was for him four years ago, and am for him yet. I have not changed, nor have I found it necessary to change."—Mt. Sterling Gazette.

# THE "RECALL" OF A DECISION.



## PRESIDENT TAFT'S ECONOMY RECORD

Insists That Government Be Run on Sound Business Basis.

### STRONG PROGRESSIVE POLICY

His Personal Efforts to Reduce Cost of Efficient Service Bring Results—Work Done by the Economy and Efficiency Commission.

President Taft, more than any of his predecessors in the White House, has given strict attention to placing the government upon a business basis as regards its receipts and expenditures. Economy and efficiency became one of the cardinal policies of his administration as soon as he entered upon the presidency and it was well for the country that this was so, for his administration inherited a deficit in the treasury of \$58,000,000, which has now been transformed to a surplus of \$30,000,000. The average citizen and taxpayer will be interested in this fact because the problem which confronted the president at the outset, although upon a gigantic scale, was similar to that of the ordinary shopkeeper or business man, farmer or wage-earner or even housewife, who is called upon to make "both ends meet" either in business or in the home.

By law the secretary of the treasury is called upon every year to submit to congress in December the "estimates" of governmental expenditures for the next fiscal year beginning the following July 1. As congress has to provide the money to run the government, the money has to be appropriated for

specific purposes before it can be expended and if this were not done before the beginning of the fiscal year the machinery of government would stop unless emergency provision could be made.

How Estimates Are Made. The "estimates" are prepared by the executive departments of which each member of the cabinet is head. The cabinet officers get the "estimates" in their respective departments and then combine them as the "estimates" for the department. The "estimates" from all departments are then sent to the secretary of the treasury to be submitted to congress, and they then become the "estimates" for the cost of running the entire government during the next fiscal year. Upon these figures congress makes the greater part of its annual appropriations amounting to more than one billion dollars annually.

Until 1908 a more or less lax method of making estimates for the annual appropriations obtained through out the government. The figures sent to congress each year, instead of showing indications of a careful "pruning" all along the line, showed there was a disposition among the departments to vie with each other in getting as large appropriations as possible without considering whether or not the money demanded could be advantageously expended during the coming year. There was no standardization of supplies and the various departments were paying varying prices for the same article. In other words, business methods did not obtain in the government activities and there was no conservation of the resources of the treasury department.

What President Taft Did. As soon as President Taft took office this system ceased. At the outset President Taft impressed upon his cabinet officials the absolute necessity of economy and efficiency in their departments. He admonished them that not a dollar beyond what was necessary to run the government efficiently in the departments, including a fair margin for progress which is a part of

efficiency in the program of President Taft, should be asked of congress. The effect was immediate. Every department began work at once to investigate its own expenditures and to devise ways and means of curtailing extravagance. The result was that congress received the lowest estimates it had seen in years. This was followed by a reduction in appropriations to correspond, always allowing for the natural growth of the government's activities, which represented a net saving to the taxpayers of the country.

President Taft was not, however, satisfied that all had been done that could be done. He realized that the departments of the government, like individuals, are naturally prone to be proud of their own achievements and by reason of their familiarity with their own endeavors, often insisted that their work was more important than the work of the other departments, relatively speaking. In order to correct that evil he asked congress to give him \$100,000 for a commission of disinterested experts to investigate and report on the business of the government with a view to further economy and efficiency. Thus came into official being the commission of that name.

This commission, among other duties, was directed to prepare the receipts and expenditures of the government on a "budget" basis, which is the system followed by practically all the leading nations of the world except the United States. Under this system it is possible for the humblest citizen to analyze the finances of the government at any time and to lay his finger upon the responsible political party in the event of extravagance or of stinginess. The system under which appropriations for the government of the United States have been made has even defied the experts in their endeavors to unravel the tangled skeins of expenditures, so that it is a fair statement to say that no citizen of this country up to the present time has ever thoroughly understood where his taxes were expended.

The economy and efficiency commission has already saved to the taxpayers of the country more than \$3,000,000 annually by its suggestions and by the time it has completed its work it is believed ten times this sum can be saved annually to the taxpayers. In the matter of railroad fare for government officials alone, it has found that \$12,000,000 was expended in a single year at the highest prevailing railroad rates. At least a fourth of this can be saved by the application of business methods such as President Taft has applied and has insisted shall be applied to all the departments of the government.

### TAFT DELEGATES

President Taft had on March 15, 1912, the following instructed delegates to the Republican national convention, which will meet at Chicago on June 19, 1912, as follows:

Alabama	18
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	22
Iowa	6
Indiana	2
Michigan	2
Missouri	4
New Mexico	7
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	14
Virginia	14
Total	131
Necessary for a choice	539

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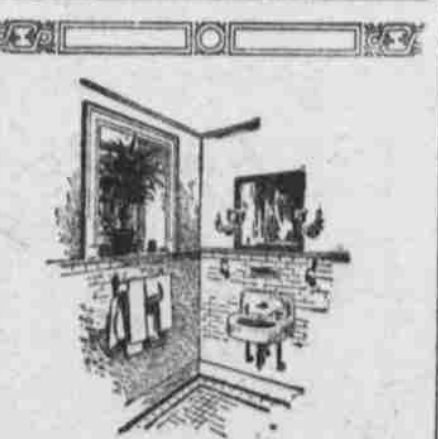
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## ROOSEVELT FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

Three Times Indorsed Canadian Agreement in Public Speeches.

SQUARE DEAL IS DUE TAFT

No Choice as Between Candidates for Presidency On This Issue—Roosevelt Also Declared Payne Tariff Law Best Yet.

Theodore Roosevelt is on record three times in public speeches as indorsing the Canadian reciprocity policy of President Taft. This issue is now dead through the failure of Canada to ratify the trade agreement on the ground that the United States would derive the greatest benefit from its provisions. The fact remains, however, that the farmers of the country are not generally aware that Mr. Roosevelt so thoroughly approved of Canadian reciprocity when it was a live issue, Canadian reciprocity was voted for by Republicans and Democrats alike when it was before congress and, as between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, in the present campaign for the Republican nomination for president, there is no choice on this issue.

In connection with his public utterances on the tariff Mr. Roosevelt has also joined President Taft in saying that the Payne tariff law, while by no means perfect, is nevertheless, "the best tariff law yet passed by congress" under the old system of making such laws. Of course President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are both now committed to the tariff commission plan of revising the tariff and Mr. Roosevelt has given President Taft credit for advocating this commission plan "from the beginning."

Mr. Roosevelt's public indorsements of Canadian reciprocity were as follows:

In a speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 11, 1911, he said:

"Here, friends in Michigan, right on the northern frontier, I have the peculiar right to say of our congratulation to you and to all of us upon the likelihood that we shall soon have closer reciprocal tariff and trade relations with the great nation to the north of us. (Applause.) And I feel so pleased primarily because I wish to see the two peoples, the Canadian and the American peoples, drawn together by the closest ties of interest and mutual respect. (Applause.) I feel that it should be one of the cardinal policies of this republic to establish the very closest relations of good will and friendship with the Dominion of Canada." (Applause.)

In a speech before the Republican Club of New York city, delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner at the Waldorf Hotel on Feb. 13, 1911, he said:

"I want to say how glad I am at the way in which the members of the club here tonight responded to the two appeals made to them to uphold the hands of President Taft, both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada, and in his effort to secure the fortification of the Panama Canal."

"And in addition to what has been said about reciprocity with Canada I would like to make this point: It should always be a cardinal point in our foreign policy to establish the closest and most friendly relations of equal respect and advantage with our great neighbor on the north. And I hail the reciprocity arrangement because it represents an effort to bring about a closer, a more intimate, a more friendly relationship of mutual advantage on equal terms between Canada and the United States."

At Sioux City, Iowa, on September 3, 1910, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I was particularly pleased with what the president (Taft) said in his letter on the subject of the tariff commission. A number of senators and congressmen have for some years advocated this as the proper method of dealing with the tariff, and I am glad that the country now seems awakened to the idea that a tariff commission offers the only solution of the problem which is both rational and assures the absence of jobbery. The president (Taft) from the beginning advocated this commission."

"There is another feature of the tariff law and points our course in the right direction, the maximum and minimum provision, and here again I wish to point out that the value of the provision has depended largely upon the excellent work done by the administration in the negotiations with the Dominion of Canada, which were the most difficult of all, and yet in my eyes the most important, because I esteem it of vital consequence that we should always be on relations of the highest friendship and good will with our great and growing neighbor in the north."

At Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the same day, Mr. Roosevelt discussed the tariff question in general, after having gone over his speech carefully with Senator Dilliver of Iowa, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"I think that the present tariff (Payne Law) is better than the last (Dingley Law), and considerably better than the one before the last (McKinley Law); but it has certainly failed to give general satisfaction."

From these quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's speeches it is, therefore, apparent that there can be no choice as between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt on these issues.

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